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Indomention Flight DE.O.: 46 Tran Hung Dao Street, Nanoi — Democratic Republic of Viet Nam

South Viet Nam

P.L.A.F. PUNCH CONSTANTLY WEROWS IN WIDESPREAD RELENTLESS ONSETS

- *In August and September, the South Viet Nam P.L.A.F. and People Knocked Out 123,000 Enemy Troops Including 45,000 G.I.s and Foreign Mercenaries, Depleted to Impotence a Reinforced U.S. Brigade, Wiped Out or Decimated 2 Regiments, 44 Battalions and 175 Companies, Put out of Action 3.000 Military Vehicles, Aircraft and Vessels Including 1,685 Tanks and Armoured Cars, 158 Ships and Cargo-Boats, 300 Cannons and Mortars and Destroyed or Burnt Hundreds of Military Posts, Bridges and Storehouses.
- * People's Power Set Up in Many Regions. P.L.A.F. Command's Communique No 10 - Page 4

North Viet Nam Bags Its 3,200th U.S. Plane

A VICTORY OF OUR WILL TO FIGHT AND WIN

Excerpt from a Nhan Dan editorial of October 13, 1966

N October o last, our Vinh Linh fighters shot down an American L.19, bringing the total number of American aircraft downed over the North to

THE loss of 3,200 aircraft over North Viet Nam is nothing abort of a bitter deress for the American agreements between the American agreements of the American agreements of the American agreement of the American agreement of the Sulface of the Objective Sulface of Sulfa six months ago, in face of their heavy setbacks in both cour neavy screams in both zones of our country, and in the hope of soothing world and American opinion, which was strongly critical of them and was demanding a comwas strongly critical of them and was demanding a com-plete end to the bombing and all other acts of war against the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam, Johnson and his gang resorted to the "limit-ed bombing" trick. And while at the Paris talks the Amer-

But the realities of the resistance put up by our armed forces and people over the past six-old months have proved that all the perfidious schemes of the American aggressors have proved, they lost the past of t

Tink, Quang Bitsh, and the Vish Link area, fired by the sacred appeal of President Ho, have evinced extraordinary firmesses and determined the properties of the properties of the properties on the frontline in the Fourth Military Zone, during nearly four years of controlation with American controlation with American have defied all difficulties, hardabigs and sucrifices and recorded brilliant achievements in combats, production, properties of the properties

plying the front.

Greeting the 2rd anniversary of the August Revolution and National Day, valiant Vinh Linh on August 19
came off with flying
colours in all three battles
fought that day, tumbling
three enemy aircraft. Dae
punishment was neted out to
recon placestrom mid-August
until now, eight of them have
been blasted to pieces. Indeed

(Continued page 2)

PRESIDENT HO CHI MINR'S MESSAGE

TO CADRES, TEACHERS, WORKERS, EMPLOYEES, PUPILS AND STUDENTS IN INFANT SCHOOLS. GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS, COMPLEMEN-TARY EDUCATION CLASSES, SECONDARY VOCA-TIONAL SCHOOLS, COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES ON THE OPENING OF THE 1968-1969 SCHOOL YEAR

Dear nephews, nieces, and grandchildren O'V the occasion of the beginning of the 4th "Anti-U.S. resistance for national salvation school year" Despirate you all my affectionate greetings. Despirate for that the whole country is at var, our education is growing stronger and devoloping laster than

and the proving stronger and developing laster than over the control of the contr

On this occasion, I commend you for your efforts and

On this occasion, I commend you for your elforts and chivements. American importalists continues obtained. The evolution in our country still have many elfficulties. The revolution in our country still have many elfficulties and hardships to fide over until complete victory. At present, you are settented by our Party and people with seem more important table than before. So I would be the set of the present of the present in the set of the set of

ree magnes of science and scannings.

- Together you must organine and manage better and better your maintain and spiritual file at school and take ever better care of your health and sacurity.

The teachers' same are very important and very

glorina.

Education is an affair of the masses. To fulfil all
your teals: you must premote socialist democresy
to the full, establish good relationships and close solidarity among the teachers, between the teachers and the
order of survivant front, and leitment the school and the people.

As the sime of education is for train seen and women
the will continue the great revolutionery work of
our Party and people, all government departments,
Carly organizations and rejoined administrations at all
more solicitude for the schools far every respect,
and help forward education.

and help forward education.

I am looking forward to hearing of more achieve-ments by you all. Affectionate greetings.

UNCLE HO October 15, 1968

U.S. Imperialism's Aggressiveness Bared by Its Own Words

THE recent statements by U.S. President Johnson and by presidential candidates of both the Democratic and Republican Parties con-cerning the Viet Nam problem all sounded like sabre-rattling.

In his speech on October 10. Mr. Johnson once again showed salf-satisfaction at the advisability of his "limited good will for peace and refused to stop uncondimally the bombing and all other acts of war of the U.S. in North Vist Nam. Marsover. the U.S. President said that if the Vietnamess people would not "meet" the U.S. demand " weriduncity " the Huited States would find itself in a strong position on the battle This threat only bared M. Inhuson's intention to in his aggressive was in Viet Nam and his balking of the main issue of the Paris talks the progress of which has been prevented by his stub-

In the same speech, Mr. Johnson campaigned for Mr. Humphrey, this Democrat candidate who was getting buffed in the rase for the White House. Mr. Humphrey has been opecause, though teving to pass for a "dovish candidate, has not thus far dissociated himself from Mr. Johnson's Viet Nam policy. September 30 speech, he no-lared: "I have pledged that my first priority as President shall be to end the war and obtain an honorable peace. he said he " mould not wader take a unitateral withdrawal ' from South Viet Nam. Con-

THE 26th sension of the Paris talks between the

representative of the

that of the U.S. Government

cerning the cassation of the bombing of North Vist Nam, he claimed for "reciprocity from the Vietnamese boot and even threatened to me the bombing" if the Vietscale down their fight to independence and freedom

Mr. Humphrey's speech has been rightly criticized by American obinion as "aggres and containing thing same.

In the current election campaign, Republican can-didate Nixon has been actively taking advantage Democratic Party and the Johnson administration's Viet Nam policy to win public support at home. His "stopthe-was" signboard, however cannot concest his mar-hy-

Mr Nizon's bellicose stand with regard to the Viet Nam problem is known to every ody. In recent years, he had constantly been raving for an intensification and expansion of the Viet Nam may. He said on March 24, 1068 that a hali to the bombing would prolong the war, and last July, that there was no alternativ than to pursue the Vist Name

Since he was nominated Republican Party possidential candidate, Mr. Nixon has many times declared that he is not for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from South Viet Nam so lone as "aggression" there continues. ecognize the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation nor agree to the cessation of

the bombing of North Viet

Dn Ochdesz 7, MY dniago that he "will seek a telttending of both honor and generosity" offering every to help North Viet Nam Whiteid ger) tember shattered economy." on condinattered economy," of the tion of course that the V.S. rule are popule fet the U.S. rule were South West Many pand perpetuate the pastition of had the Johnson administra-tion beefed military means a he had advised, the Viet Nam war would have come to an bombing" of North Viet Nam. "trump card" and said he would not give it up unless escalate" the war.

The Vietnamese people feel strongly against Mr. Numer's marliha, colonialist policy and crafty manoeutres regarding the Viet Nam prob-. They also denounce Mr. lokusou's and Mr. Humphrey's obdusacy which blocks the progress of the Paris talks to the Viet Nam issue.

beaceful settlement in Viet Nam is totally unconceiv able without an end to U.S. appression in Viet Nam. withrawal of U.S. troops, recoguition of the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation and talks with it about questions concerning South Viet Nam and, as an immediate steb, an unconditional cessa tion of U.S. bombings and all other acts of war against the D.R.V.N. to allow the Paris talks to proceed to other tions of interest to both sides.

A VICTORY ...

(Continued from page 1)

this period has witner an all-time record of L.195 downed over Vinh Linh.

Keeping up continuously he offensive, from September to 25, all regions in the kills every day, bagging a total of 46 American aircraft September was one of the most fruitful months for our a med forces and people since April: 63 enemy planes grounded. On September 11. ithin barely two minutes, a whole flight of American planes was destroyed over Quang Binh, comprising one F.4C and one RF.4C. Many air-pirates were capt the 17th, in several brilliant battles, Nghe An, Quang Binh and Vinh Linh shot

THE splendid series of suc-

cesses won by the No

since the knocking down

of the 3, rooth American air craft marks new progress by our people's armed forces. On real occasions, the suppers Vinh Linh brought down an enemy plane with barely two or four rounds. Our air force and missile units, seeing through all enemy schemes and seizing every favourable opportunity, have fiercely set the enemy and chalked up new exploits. The network of fire woven at low altitude by the valiant mili tia and self-defence units of all localities in the Fourth Military Zone is a constan source of fear for the U.S. air buccaneers. The fourteen planes shot down during the past period by their infantry wanness besneak the strength those who, "plough or

It is their qualified spokesman Viet Nam. This evident state of things makes it imperative settlement of the Viet Nam problem, it should abandon its neo-colonialist designs over South Viet Nam and its scheme to perpetuate the partition of Viet Nam, recognise the South Vist Nam National Front for Liberation and enter into negotiations with it on problems concerning South Viet Nam. First of all, the U.S. must stop immediately and unconditionally its homb ing and all other acts of waon the whole territory of the Democratic Republic of Viet Nam so that other questions of concern to both sides can be discussed. This, say once again, is the first

on problems concerning South that if the IIS, roully wonfr a peaceful and honourable step to pave the way towards political solution to the Viet Nam problem on basis of respect for the peace

hammer in one hand, gun in the other," stand ready to

fire on the enemy wherever and whenever they come. The Quang Binh militia and self-defence units alone have been credited with eight planes, which raised the total of planes downed by them since the start of the U.S. war of destruction to 97. On September 17, three militia-men of the Van Kieu minority in V. village (Vinh Linh) knocked out of the sky an American helicopter, killing all its cow.

OVER the past six-odd months, the American aggressors have dropp-ed in frantic raids hundreds of thousands of tons of bombe on our ferries, estuaries, bridges, etc. in the hope of cutting off our supply route to the front. But all their efforts have proved fruitless. Our army engineers, young volunteers, cadres, workers, and people in Nghe An, Ha Tinh, Quang Binh, Vinh Linh, inspired the grim resolve to fight rin and a high creative spirit, have maintained a constant flow of traffic. Our vehicles keep advancing at a steady pace on the road to

Alongside enemy strikes, natural calamities caused many difficulties to our people. Drought, floods and typhoons happened in close succession. But with their age-old experience, indus triousness and courage, our people closed their ranks. overcome all difficulties and posted production. We have derived great strength from President Ho's sacred appeal, to triumph not only on the battlefields but also on the ricefields, in factories and construction sites. In spite of enemy fierce attacks or natural disasters, many districts such as Thanh Chuong. Nam Dan, Quyah Luu and the outskirts of Vinh (Nghe Ant have finished tilling their entire rice acreage. Emula Quang Binh and Ha Tinh Nam Dan has launched a mo vement in which the entire people participate in com munication and transport work, determined to defeat American aggressors Fearless of hombs and shells. cultural and educational work never ceases developing School enrolment in the prov inces of the former Fourth Zone has considerably risen for the tof8-tofo school year.

Those great and successful efforts spell out the love of the country and socialism of the people of the North. the sake of the fatherland's independence and freedom, are resolved to fight shoulder to shoulder with their Southern fellow countrymen and bring our resistance against American aggression, for national salvation, to complete victory. THE NORTH-GREAT REAR BASE OF THE SOUTH

the end of September, the textile service of North Viet Nam had fulfilled 85 per cent of its yearly plan and 95 per cent of the cloth quota.

In the past few years, in its war of destruction against North Vist Nam, the U.S. has hit with great violence at textile mills. In 1967 alone, U.S. planes dropped nearly 2,000 bombs of various binds and fired many rockets and missiles on the area of the Nam Dinh Textile Com plex, the biggest of its kind in North Viet Nam, damaging many workshops and destroy-ing many housing quarters of the workers. However, thanks to well organized civil defence, and readjustment of work to war-time conditions, the Complex and many others textile factories have contin-

In March this year, following the heavy destruction inflicted on the civilian population in South Viet An cities by the U.S. and its henchmen in retaliation for the People's Liberation ArmTEXTILE SERVICE RECORDS NEW SUCCESSES

ed to present the South Vietnamese people with metres of cloth and 100 tons of medicines. The decision was given an enthusiastic response by textile workers throughout North Vist Nam who launched an emulation movement called "Ten Mil-

D.R.V.N. Government decid-

Cloth for Kindred South." During this campaign, the orkers have made hundreds of suggestions for rationali ion and found thousands of technical innovations which considerably. The labour force in many enterprises has been re-distributed. Weavers helped increase productivity have come forward to operate more machines and to do repairs more quickly.

lion Extra-Plan Metres of

At the Nam Dinh Textile Complex more than 60 technical innovations have been recorded which raise efficiency from 50 to 320 per cent. Workers of the blanket section have increased the out-put of a machine from as to 37 blankets per shift.

This year, the Nam Dish Textile Complex exceeded its first-half-year plan by more than 600,000 matres of cloth-

piraraid dispersion have in-

Many sections of the March 8" Textile Factory in Hanoi, notwithstanding the difficulties caused by anti-Orders to outstanding textile

of a machine from 24 t In Hoat Duc district (Ha
Tay province) the hand-loom
weaving co-ops have received

175 more looms with a view to turning out nearly one million metres of cloth more The D.R.V.N. National
Assembly and Government
have awarded to Labour

Within An Hour. 3 U.S. Aircraft Brought Down Over Con Co Island

N October 16 last, at 6.30, 6.40 and 7.30 respectively, a U.S. belicopter, a F.100 Super-Sabre and a F-4 Phonton were shot down over Con Co island off the coast of Vinh Linh, on the 17th parallel.

LIBRARIES EXPAND RAPIDLY

THE libraries of the D.R. V.N. are expanding quickly their collections and continually improving their organization to make books accessible to broad masses of the people.

In the colonial days, the

triotic emulation movement

in the schools and all the

prize winners in mathematical

contests for tenth formers

have been pupils of maths spe-

cial classes. The pick of these

classes now go on with their

studies in higher education

Recently a conference was

held in Hanoi by the Ministry

of Education to sum up the

results obtained during the

last three years by these

classes. It was graced by the

presence of Prime Minister

Pham Van Dong who gave

at home or abroad ...

four libearies (two in Hano). one in Hue and the other in Saigon). These were oper to a very restricted public. The total of volumes available at the public libraries did not exceed top.ooo mark. After signing of the Geneva Agreements in 1954, in their withdrawal to South Viet Nam, the French aggressors took with them 851 cases of books of value along of books of value along with not a few valuable national archives of the

With the complete liberation of North Viet Nam, the role of the libraries changed completely. The Central National Library in Hanoi opened wide its doors to a The Central new public comprising stu-dents, workers, peasants, civil servants and also children who have their own reading room in the estab-lishment. Its resources lishment. Its resources increased quickly thanks, partly to the expansion of the editing services and partly to the help provided by the other socialist countries, and also to the dening exchange with other countries. The Central National Library has established relations with more than 150 national libraries or cultural and scientific

The reading space has more than trebled and the annual number of readers has double ed compared with usually regarded by French as the most prosperone year in nearly a century of their rule in Indo-China. In its role as promoter of libraries in North Viet Nam, the Central National

Library right in the first days after the restoration of peace undertook to build vast network of public libraries reaching down ever to the remotest villages There are at present 34 provincial or municipal l bravies and too reading rooms in the districts or town quarters, in addition to thousands of "book-reading groups" in the countryside The total bookstock of these public libraries (not counting the army, trade union and libraries) has scientific exceeded five million - or an average of five books for every ten literate persons of 7 years upward.

In 1960 the first secondary schools and college for librarians were founded One of the chief concerns of the library department has been how to make the books accessible to the broad masses of the people so that they can get the greatest benefit from book reading. To know the needs of the readers and choose for them the most suitable books has become its watchword.

A scene quite familiar now in the countryside is that of groups of peasants enjoying during breaks the reading of a new bonk by some village pupils. Mass reading of books whose contents are organically linked to the most pressing tasks in production and the fighting has greatly helped raise the labouring people's political and organiza standards, improve their technical knowledge to the advantage of the resistance against U.S. aggression and the building of socialism.

CLASSES MAJORING IN MATHS OPENED IN SECONDARY SCHOOLS " maths-soirées ", " maths-

clubs" writing small mathe-

matical treatises and practis-

ing applied mathematics. The

review Mathematics and

Youth published by the

Viet Nam Mathematicians

Association belps pupils of

these classes develop their

antitudes, Many maths classes

such as in Quang Binh prov-

ince publish reviews contri-

buted to by teachers and

The quality of these maths

special classes is remarkable:

most of them have been

oppils alike.

CHOOLS in North Viet Nam have opened secondary education special classes for pupils particularly gifted in mathematics who bid fair to become qualified personnel serving technical revolution.

By the end of the 1967-1968 academic year, the education service had opened 53 mathematics special classes for nearly 2.000 pupils run by an over sostrong qualified teaching staff.

The first class started at the beginning of the 1965-1966 school year under the direction of the Hanoi Central College and was attended by 37 pupils selected from among those who had got the best marks in mathematics in the 8th form of secondary schools in North Viet Nam. Since then other classes have been opened in the Teachers' Colleges of Hanoi and Vinh and various secondary schools for enrolment picked through maths contests for pupils of 7th year classes of secondary education. The pupils of these special classes also learn other subjects of general education and receive allround training in politics, ethics, physical culture and enorts.

With regard to the special subject taught in these classes besides regular courses, teachera guide their pupils in extramuros activities such as



Term begins at a secondary school at Xuan Dinh in the Hanoi cutshirts

PARIS TALKS' 26th SESSION

took place on October 16. hundreds of thousands of American youths a useless death in Viet Nam. It will Taking the floor first, U.S. representative A. Harrinur reiterated the slanderous charge that North Viet Nam dollars, which can be spent commits aggression against South Viet Nam and again improving the welfare of the American people shirked the issue of especially the Black Amerunconditional ending of U.S. icans. The people all over bombings and all other acts Viet Nam deeply cherish of war on the whole terri-tory of the Democratic peace, but a peace associated mitt. Republic of Viet Nam. freedom.

In his speech, Minister o The D.R.V.N. envoy then State Xuan Thuy pointed out that it was the U.S recalled the process emergence and growth of that had systematic denevataged the 1954 Geneva the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation. He said agreements on Viet Nam and prevented the Vietnam that in their hard and one people from building valiant struggle against the ceful, unified, ind domination of the U.S. imperialists and their flunpendent, democratic, pros perous and powerful Nam. He denounced keys, and under the leadership the N.F.L., the South crimes perpetrated by the Vietnamese people have been recording ever bigger military North Viet Nam and political successes, esp cially during their general offensives and simultaneous "The cessation of U.S. aggression war in Viet Nam will only benefit the uprisings since early this

U.S. itself, and will spare Underlining the steady expansion of the liberated areas which now cover over three-quarters of South Viet Nam's territory with a more than to million population, Mr. Xuan Thuy clear that the South Nam National Front for Liberation is in practice function ing like a government: it sees to the safety of the people's life, runs and develindependence and economy and culture and opdeavours to build and strengthen the liberated areas in every respect.

> The N.F.L. Political Program which fully meets the most earnest aspirations of the South Vietnamese people has rallied the people of all walks of life in South Viet Nam under its national salvation banner, the Vietnamese representative said.

He declared in conclusion:

"To put it in a nutshall the South Viet Nam National Front for Liberation is the authentic representative of the South Vietnamese people.

national rights of the Viet-

namese people,

VIET NAM COURIER

G 1AI PHONG Press Agency has just released P. L. A. F. Command Communique No 10 dated October 8, 1968 on the P.L.A.F. August and September victories.

PATRIOTIC FORCES' TREMENDOUS RECORD

Tan. Giong Trom, etc...).

340 per cent.

The communique gives an initial report on adverse losses in the period under review (headlines, page

period last year, the number of extensy troops put out of action was 230 per cent higher, that of aircraft downed or destroyed reper cent, that of commission, tab per cent and of commission, tab per cent and

of commission, 326 per cent and that of ordnance pieces destroyed,

In all, from February to September

the losses suffered by the enemy

3. P.L.A.F.'s Continued Improve

ment in Quality and Quantity Development of Fighting Effi-

siency, Steady Progress of People's Political Perces. The " regular " forces satisfactorily

Regional troops and guerillas suc-cessfully defended the territory under their control and were active deep

behind the enemy's lines, threaten-ing him from all sides, thus con-

behind the enemy's inter, the con-ing him from all sides, thus con-tributing a large part to the aggregate strength generated by

The people's political forces also made big strides and their uprisings notable progress. In urban centres, the rapid fall in the living standard

the rapid fall in the living standard and fascist coercion carried out by the U.S. and its quislings whose moral rottenness was as clear as day, incited the people to get rid of the abborred regime. In the countryside the crimes of genocide heaped up by the aggressors and traitors im-pelled forward the patriotic struggle.

In these two months the popular uprisings led to the setting up of the people's power-a many localities, an important landmark in the process of seizure of power on the

ople's war.

i). Compared with the correspond period last year, the number

CCORDING to this communique, A after the May offensives of the patriotic forces, the U.S. command had to thoroughly reorganize its defences in order to cope new attacks of the P.L.A.F. The hasty massive regroupment of important forces around Saigon and amportant forces around Saigor other cities and bases after staggering blows dealt by people's forces in February people's forces in February was replaced by a "defence in depth" which consisted of many regrouped " enclaves. positions, "enclaves," concentrate protecting belts, "sweeps," massive bombings, and large scale toxic chemical sprayings and use of other prohibited weapons. The American strategy is now "clear and hold."

uprisings were roughly half a million men including 180,000 U.S and satellite casualties a minforced Nevertheless since August last. U.S. brigade depleted to impotence 4 armoured regiments and 2 infantry the enemy has been receiving telling blows in all theatres of operations, in mountain regions (Tay Ninh, Loc Ninh, Duc Lap...), in the plains (Mekong Delta, sea coast of Central Trung Bo, etc.), in enemy-controlled towns and cities (Saigon—Cholon regiments, a tactical paratroop unit regiments, a tactical paratroop unit, 167 battalions. 17 armoured squa-droms and 700 companies wiped out or badly mauled, 5,000 warplanes and helicopters downed or destroyed, 10,000 vehicles including 6,000 tanks Gis Dinh. Da Nang, etc.) and on trunk and armoured cars and 700 ships and other craft destroyed, burnt, communication lines (Roads Nos 1,

HE communique points out that the successes achieved in these two months had not only enhanced the strong points of the P.L.A.F. on the battlefield but also gave rise to new factors capable of generating greater victories.

1. Massive Destruction of Enemy Manpower and War Means, a Funt Made More Significant by Most Arduous Fighting Conditions

Fighting in full rainy season and with the support of a gigantic artillery fire, most of enemy put out of action belonged to U.S " crack " units, including "Marines,"
" Air Cav.", infantry divisions nick-named " Red One, " " Tropical named "Red One," "Tropical Lighting," "Americal," U.S. Ar-moured Regiment 11, as well as puppet general reserve units and puppet divi-sions. The newly arrived contingent nons. The newly arrived contingent of mercenaries (coaping from Bangkok) had its first battalion wiped out. Many enemy general and field offi-cers were killed of wounded. The Americans were faced with critical shortages of manpower and increased and fighting capacity.

9 Representanted Strongthaning and Development of the Patriots Initiative in Action.

The more the enemy dug in, the more P.L.A.F. pressure increased, driving him in a defensive position, encircling him, cutting off his positions from one another and constant! threatening him in the towns and cities. Thus, despite his security measures, he was harassed in urban measures, he was harassed in urban centres and on communication lines. Entrenched in his bases, he was either lured out of them and beaten or they were shelled and overrun by the patriots.

Never had the P.L.A.F. in the heart of the rainy season held the initia-tive so firmly and relentlessly on all the South Viet Nam territory and won such brilliant victorie

ABRAMS' STRATEGY, A COMPLETE FLOP

THE communique then dissects the causes of the bankruptcy of the "clear and hold." strategy of clear and hold." Westreoreland's successor.

whole territory. The popular uprisings also caused deep disturbances in the ranks and files of the puppet army who, despite repressive or demagogic measures of their superiors, realized the inevitable defeat of the American aggressors and stepped up their rebellious, mutanes or desertions

whole territory.

The trump-cards on which reposed his strategic conception - aircraft, chiefly the big B52s, armoured cars,

P. L. A. F., COMMAND COMMUNIQUE No 10 PU.S. CRIMES AGAINST VINH LINH AREA



ty belts," bases of fire and opera-The "regular" forces satisfactorily fulfilled their role as "striking force" in all theatres of operations, from Tay Minh (where they knocked out Tay Minh (where they knocked out weeks, put out of actions a number of battailons and destroyed a quantity of war materials equal to the equipment of a U.S. infastry of the complement of a U.S. infastry of the complement of a U.S. infastry one of the complement of a U.S. infastry of the complement of a U.S. infastry one of the complement of a U.S. infastry of the complement of the comp tions, have come to a flop in face of the impetuous onslaught of the patriotic forces

The enemy command was facing the enemy command was facing this two-horned dilemma: either concentrate his forces to defend urban centres or deploy them to parry the P.L.A.F. blows in localities far from these centres. from these centres.

The result was that his forces had been "stretched thin" to the point that Abrams was forced to "split" some units into separate companies and send them to the hottest spots.

The American imperialists wanted to avoid further heavy losses in men and materials but the above battle count proves that they have utterly failed to do so.

They wanted to stem the desintegration of the puppet army and to "Vietnamize" the war; however that anti-national army is weaker than ever and is absolutely incapable of carrying the burden Washington wishes to shift over to them.

The enemy command hoped to The enemy command hoped to make its strongholds immune from the P.L.A.F. shelling by means of a smear campaign directed against the sharpshooters of the P.L.A.F. but the townsfolk saw through this trick and rejoiced at the enemy's fear is

patriots.

It thought to be able to raise the sagging morale of G.1.s and pupper troops, but this is completely unfeasing the sagging moral of the sagging moral of the sagging the saggin

Now the U.S. psychowar wisards are leaving no stones unturned to incite people to believe that the moon is made of green cheese. They induce them to think that after

several years' futile efforts to attain its strategic objectives resulting in a disastrous drain on U.S. finances, serious economic crises and turmoils in the political life, Washington, with a sleight of hand, would be able to restore U.S. power and stability and secure victory. They want to accredit the belief that a moribund puppet army which could not be saved even by a massive transfusion of American blood these last few days, can now suddenly turn after heavy defeats into a powerful army capable in future of relieving the expeditionary forces | So Messre L.B. Johnson, H. Humphrey, R. Nixon, A. Harrimau, G. Abrams and their myrmidons Thieu, Ky. Huong, claim that a hare can awallow up a lion!

tant a nare can swallow up a line potential of the plant facts give quite a different picture. The giant Vanhee is put a superior of the plant of th

His obstinacy will make him commit further crimes to put off his total collapse. The Vietnamese people wars the American imperialists and their lackeys that the more they wriggle to get out of the situation, the more ignominious and bitterer their defeat will inescapably be.

THE communique ends with an appeal to the people and fighters urging them in these days of paramount importance for the Fatherland to resolutely march forward, to give a new momentum to the great patriotic struggle against the American imperialists, to attack relentlessly and rise up everywhere in order to knock down the Saigon army, overthrow the puppet regime, shatter Washington's will of aggres-sion and complete the seisure of power by the people.

villages with an about 80,000 population and an 800-square metres area. Its administrative centre—He Xa town—has 6,000 inhabitants.

Since Johnson's March 31, 1968 "limited bombing" announcement, Vinh Linh has become a target of most ferocions attacks by the U.S.

STEPPED-UP ATTACKS

RIGHT on the day follow-RiGHT on the day follow-ing the Johnson announ-coment (April 1st) U.S. planes raided 69 times 13 of the 23 villages of Vinh Linh. At the same time, U.S. artillery slammed 1,600 shells

Since then, the level of attacks has been mounting every day: in the first quarter of 1968, enemy air strikes aver-aged less than 1,000 in a month. In August they reached the 2.000 mark.

Tactical aircraft of the rained a monthly tonnage of 4,500 bombs on Vinh Linh during the first quarter, 8,000 bombs in April, 10,000 in June, 16,500 in July and 28,000 in Septem

Particularly serious is the

allhu

have been flying carpet-bombing missions against the place. From April to Sep-tember, these planes made 762 sorties, pouring 23,000 tons of bombs on populous areas in Vinh Linb, causing areas in Vinh Linh, causing many losses in lives and property. From July to end-September, alongside the introduction of thousands of G.I.s into the southern part of the demilitarized zone raids and massacres, the U.S. substantially increased the number of strikes by these giant bombers. In the said periods, the B.52s carried out

591 bombings, dropping 17,900 tens of bombs on Vinh Linh, taking a great toll of civilian lives and destroying vast expanses of crops and gardens The U.S. aggressors have also stepped up their artillery bombardment of Vinh Linh from south of the demilitarized zone and war vessels of the 7th Fleet. In September, 70,000 shells were fired as compared with the average of 30,000 in the first 3 months of the year.

DEDEATED SAVAGE RAIDS ON TOWNS AND VILLAGES

A LL the 23 villages in Vinh Linh have been devas-tated by U.S. bombs and shells. Not a wall is left

of men who fly to vacations, who eat well, drink well, It is

also clear that they are men accustomed to power: their voices, their words, the very manner in which they sit, de-

note an imperial salf-asterm

"Congratulations," several say to one of their group, "Nice

going f"
"Thanks," he node at each

greeting of praise. He adds to some of them in return, "hear

you're doing pratty well your-

aircraft company which has just declared record profits. The company makes helicopters for

He is the director of a large

Vinh Ton village for ist stance, had about 2,000 inhabitants and luxuriant ricefields and luscious tree-lines. It is to the east of the at is to the east of the demilitarized zone and covers barely one square kilometre. Since March 31, 1968, Vinh Tan has been attacked more than 400 times with 3,000 explosive bombs, not countexplosive bombs, not count-ing 7 carpet bombings by B.52 planes. Over 200 homes were reduced to rubble and vast areas of orchards and gardens laid waste.

Contrary to the oft-repeated Contrary to the off-repeated claim of the Washington rulers that Mr. Johuson's bombs and shells would not be used against populated and food producing regions in North Viet Nam, 65 co-operative farms, twe State farms and 10 fishing co-ops in Vinh Linh wave been subjected to round-have been subjected to result to the subject to round-have been subject to the subj water conservancy works: dams of La Nga, Ben Tam and Thuy Ba have been bombarded hundreds of times. Of the 12 irrigation systems unacathed after 68 B.ca masunacathed after 68 B.52 mas-sive bombings. Besides, the repair of these projects has been made impossible by U.S. aircraft which also are after peasants working in the fields Recently during harvest time 30 farmers were killed or wounded when they were bringing in their crops.

Vistnam. He and his compan-ions are all directors of huge companies which have amassed sharply increased profits from the war. Together they make up the board of directors of a giant New York bank which must

monism and all that standard since he was hit. It has changed the world for him, reduced it. His world is Army propaganda crap. But what's the real reason? PERHAPS he would get now confined to the dull

HE lies on his back all alone in the dark in the high grass. He can see the stars shining in the black sky through the tall see the stars shining in the black sky through the tall stalks of grass above him. a part of the answer if he could suddenly be He knows he is dying. When the mortar shell first transported back to a prin meeting in a large, expensively furnished board room in a crashed in and he felt the tearing pais and the horror of knowing he had been hit and hit bad, he had screamed modern tower in the financial section of New York's Wall The men around the long, polished table sit in ease in their padded chairs. The air of

There were running feet and shots and other screams and then silence. The first terrible pain has finally changed to a dull throbbing the room is cooled to a precisely determined level for their comchanged to a dull throbbing ache. And his terror of death gradually has subsided to a numb half acceptance of the fact that he is solve to fort. The rich aroma of smoke from fine cigars is present along with the touch of shave lotion and leather. It is clear that these men have wealth: "I'm nincteen" (or twenty the fine textured swite of per-fect fit, the sleek tanned face

or twenty-one), he thinks to himself, "and this is all there is to it. This is all there is going to be." A sudthere is going to be." A suc-dest wave of fear comes again but it is smaller and it goes away and he lies there, his mouth dry as cotton, looking at a spear-shaped piece of grass above him, and the question begins to form in his mind:

Why was he to die here?

Sure he's heard indoctrination lectures by officers about VC and invasion of South Vietnam by North Vietnam and fighting Com-

Did He Die? approve basic policies for each of their companies. (from The Bond, the Servicemen's Neusbaber, Aug. 15-Sept. 15, 1968)

> ache, the feeling of rough matted grass under his neck and the terrible dryness in his throat. His desire for the future now consists mainly of one thing; a cold drink of water. Why does he have to knot Why does he have to hurt

I N the board room the discussion has veered from the concrete money matters at hand. The chairman

now reports on a meeting with President Johnson and the joint chiefs of staff. "I told them if they can't wrap it up for us militarily now, then they should figure non, then they should jigure out what they need to do it and stall until they can got it, that we have to have results over there. I told them flatly that we have already based our future It's a must."

The other board members solemuly grunt their agree-

HE terrible dryness in his throat blots out everything and even

I you want to feel the po-fitical pulse of Saigon, the way is quite simple; drop in at one of those ex-clusive bars which people in the know nickname "Radio the know nickname "Radio Catinat," although the street in which they are planted has now taken a different nanas now taken a different na-me. There, shady politicians of all stripes gather and, for want of hopes, indulge in sibilline prophecies.

Better than reading the muzzled newspapers, we only need open our eyes and our ears to know all the ins and outs of what have happened and what is in the wind. How much has Thien drawn as much has Thieu drawn as dividends from his traffic in rice? What Ky is ruminating about to regain Washington's favour and bring, his ring back to light? How has warnings and grinding of teeth of the puppet regime cut no ice, if they do not make them laugh.

But the favorite subject still is the birth of the Vict

Nam Alliance of National De-mocratic and Peace Forces. Its leaders are well known for their cultural acquirements and some of them for their wealth. The fact that they wealth. The fact that they take to the maguis gives food for thought. To those on whom is still weighing the gloom of the past, the news comes as a thunderboit. But in favour of the lightning, they have had a fleeting glimpse of the path of bonous

gampse of the parts of nonour.

Intrigues are being woven
in the background and the
official political life is merely
a take-in which can deceive
nobody. The general mobilisa-

AI SAIGON'S **EXCLUSIVE BARS**

Huong made a packet in the tion has been decreed in the "anti-corruption drive"? You would know the details of the most carefully conceal ed military reverses, not in-cluding the plans being worked out in the dens of the White House.

Tongues keep wagging at a good round pace, but the boisterous optimism of yester year has entirely vanished. Floating in the air is one does not know what waft of anxiety. The environment re-mains luxurious, and the cof-fee fragrant, but the heart is gone. Laughter and jokes which went off like fireworks make room for unending sessions in the corners. boy from a wealthy and in-fluential family, hit by the recent mobilisation orders. silently says good-bye to his sweetheart. Well-to-do people whisper apparently news, judging from ti gloomy look. From time time, a sad song like a sigh arises from a disk. The spectre of failure haunts all minds and there are more and more talks about the mecessity to end the war "waged under foreign pres-sure" and which only "en-

The boom of the gun which The boom of the gun which thunders in the suburbs and is getting closer and closer to the city's centre, though still invisible, is the cause of all these changes. Not only do the Cadillac-riding millionnaires and the intellecmillionnaires and the intellec-tuals with a speaking ac-quaintance with the ministers and ambassadors, but also high-ranking officials and officers themselves seriously officers themselves actionally discuss the merits of the N.F.L., the chance of a withdrawal of the U.S. Ex-peditionary Corps and the henefit of peace.

The puppet authorities being dissatisfied with the paper wryly commented:
"Only the Pope can speak of
neace without running the risk peace without running the risk of being jailed!" More or less overtly, one computes the chances of a "coalition government." For those who regard the Tran Van Huong administration as a makeshift and who are well aware of

occupied areas; the puppet occupied areas; the pupper ruling circles swear by all the gods to go absend. All that in fact calls for dollars. Quietly, the bage fail of gold from the control of the co Even the prostitutes of the pen Even the prostitutes of the pen who only yesterday dragged Westmoreland through the mire for having declared "all efforts to stop V.C. shelling of Saigon impossible" are today bawling that "the 3rd V.C. offensive is imminent!"

Thus, behind the official showcase is the disarray which is being camouflaged as best as possible. The top degs of the puppet administration and army catch hold of the American buoy while they are aware that nobody size conductors to their board. gives credence to their boas of bogus victories on the television and in their ebul-lient bulletins. It is because the war is no longer at Saigon's door step; it is right in the city in spite of all gecurity belts. Lying becomes difficult. Every day, notorious hangmen pay with their own lives for the crime committed against the people. Now and then a piece of the wall of the fathers. war is no dependence Palace crambles.
These actions are far from bolstering up the merale of Johnson's Saigonese protégés to whom the rumours of a de-americanisation of the war have given the jitters.

Thus, behind the official

It rains endlessly in August in Saigon. A hearse pages in the street and the customers of fashionable cafés follow it melancholically with their eyes. A gloomy portent It is high time to think of leaving the ship before it ainka.

For the final act is drawing to a close and the fall of the curtain is not far off.

(Adapted from a Saigor correspondent of Gia Phong Press Agency)

U.S. PULL-OUT FROM SOUTH VIET NAM AND HALT TO BOMBING OF NORTH VIET NAM DEMANDED ALL OVER THE WORLD

STATEMENT OF THE D. P. R. OF KOREA FOREIGN MINISTRY

N October 13, 1968 the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic People's tement strongly condem ing the U.S. imperialists' stepped-up air raids on an stopped-up air rains on air important part of the D.R.V.N. territory and ag-gressive war in South Viet Nam, Korean Central News Agency reported. The state-Agency reported. The state-ment also said,"The American immedia imperialists must ely, uncondition dly and permanently stop the bombing and other war a:ts against the D.R.V.N. and withdraw from South Viet Nam their aggres-sive troops and those of their entellites.

> THE U.S. CONDEMNED AT U.N. SESSION

CCORDING to foreign A sources, at the current session of the U.N. Gensession of the Oreign eral Assembly, the foreign ministers of Hungary, Swe-des, Denmark, U.A.R., Guines, Ghane, Iraq. Zambis, Mauri-tania, etc... have voiced their

support to the Vietnamese people's struggle and energe-tically denounced the U.S. They unanimously demanded that the U.S. end all raids and other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

T. Nilsson, Swedish Foreign Minister, declared that the responsibility for the first measure to be taken, namely to end the bombing of Nor Viet Nam, fell on the U.S.

Paul Hartling, Foreign Minister of Denmark, pointed out that the refusal by the U.S. to stop the bombing of North Viet Nam was the major impediment to the Paris talks between the U.S. and D.R.V.N.

Hamdi Mukanassia, Minis ter of the Islami Republic of Mauritania, stated that his government staunchly sup-ported the heroic struggle of the people in both zones of Viet Nam against U.S.

WEEK OF SOLIDARITY WITH VIET NAM

MPLEMENTING the resolution of the extraordinary session of the Afro-Asian

of the San Francisco Amer-

On October 14, 91 reservists

in Massachusetts refused to

go to South Viet Nam. They belonged to Battalion 513 stationed at Fort Meade.

ican servicemen's rally.

Solidarity Organization and the appeal of the World Peace Coun:11, many countries have observed the "Week of Soli-darity with Vist Nam".

In the U.S.S.R., the Soviet Afro-AsianSolidarity Commit-tee kepf the "Week of Solidar-ity with the Vietnamese People's Righteous Struggle October 15 to 21, 1968. They issued an appeal demanding that the U.S. immediately aditionally end the bombings and other acts of war against the D.R.V.N.

In Poland, delegates of the Polish T.U. Executive Com-mittee, of academic circles and professional associations red that their interna tional and national task is to give the greatest assistance to the Vietnamese people now fighting for a just cause. The crimes committed by U.S. imperialism in South Viet Nam are reminiscent of the barbarities of the Hitlerhordes in Poland, they said. The U.S. must end the bembing of Viet Nam and withdraw its aggressive army therefrom, they stres-

In Sulgaria, on October 10, 1968, the Bulgarian Father-

land Front called on the Bulgarian people once again to express their solidarity with, and firm support for, the heroic Vietnamese people

In Mongolie, Ch.Lodoidambe President of the Mongo lian Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee, spoke on T.V. of the Mongolians' solidarity with, and support to, the Vietnamese people.

In Great Britain, the British Committee for Medical Aid for Viet Nam called on the British people to contri-bute to the funds for the equipment of three hospitals in Viet Nam. On October 14, 1968 at Cardiff alone, over 100 people donated blood for the Vietnamese people.

In Norway, the "Week of Solidarity with Viet Nam" opened on October 14, 1968. The Norwegian Vist Nam Solidarity Committee published declaration pointing that on the threshold of a complete defeat, the U.S. are commitfing most abominable crimes against the Vietnamese people. Under these circumstanmust step up their struggle

do their best to belp the Vietnamese people.

THE Secretariat of the World Federation of Trade Unions launched an appeal affirming its fraternal solidarity with, and full support to, the workers and people in both zones of Viet Nam in their heroic struggle against U.S. aggres-

ATTITUDE OF THE INTER NATIONAL FEDERATION OF DEMOCRATIC WOMEN

O N October 15, 1968, a delegation of this organization including many members of its C.C. and women from France, the Soviet Union, Belgium, West Germany, Spain, Portugal, India, Sudan, South Africa, Minister of State Xuan Thuy D.R.V.N. representative at the Paris talks, to voice full support to the legitimate demand of the people and They insisted that the U.S. unconditionally stop the bombings and all other acts of war on the whole territory

On behalf of the delegation Mrs Marcelle Huisman, President of the French Women's Union, expressed the admiration of the world women for the beroic struggle of the Vietnamese women and people against U.S. aggression, and their determination to step up their activities is support

IN THE UNITED STATES

AMERICAN SERVICEMEN AND RESERVISTS OPPOSE VIET NAM WAR

N October 12, 1968, in San Francisco, the promoters of the G.I. and Veteran March A big demonstration was beld on October 13 in Lafayette Park in front Peace in Viet Nam held a big meeting attended by tens of thousands of people of the White House in support to demand an end to the war of aggression in

The demonstrators, including many AWOLS, displayed slogans insisting on imme-diate withdrawal of American troops from Viet Nam. After a street parade, they rallied at the San Francisco

The rally was presided over by such personalities as retired Brigadier General Hugh Hester, 73, a strong critic of Johnson's Viet Nam war, and Wing Lieutenant

spreading to a number of U.S. army units which have set

Maryland.

THE American press reports that the anti-war movement is now up a secret union to push forward the movement among

27 YOUTHS BURN THEIR DRAFT CARDS

DESPITE strong opposition of the people, on October 9, 1968 the Baltimore authorities went on with the trial of nine American Catholic priests who had burnt their cards to oppose the Vist

gainst the trial were staged in the city.

At a rally held on the night of October 9, in front of the Baltimore Cathedral, 27 youths burnt their draft cards as a token of their opposition to the war and of their sympathy with the us Catholic priests.

BLACK U.S. MAJOR FLAYS COLOUR BAR IN U.S. ARMY

Black U.S major declared A in Saigon on October 13 that U.S. military services were "the strongest citadels of racism on the face of the earth," Western ources revealed. . Major Lavell Merritt, a staff

member of the Military Assist-ance Command in. Viet Nam (M.A.C.V.), said he was "fed up" after 20 years of service.

side handed to newsmen at the end of the evening military briefing, the black officer wrote:"The American people have for years been told that the military leads told that the military leads the nation in breaking down and eliminating all vestiges of segregation and discrimin-atory treatment of minority groups. This is a blatant lie."

News from AIS

Mass Education Develops Steadily

CCORDING to still incom-A plete figures by Khaosan Pathet Lao, the free sone

Savannakhet province in Loos now has 11,928 adults including more than 5,600 women going to sparetime literacy classes, twice as many as in early 1967.

Among them, several thousand women have become literate.

In pre-liberation days, 95 per cent of the inhabitants

of the province were illiterate. As for women, almost all of them were ignorant. In

female knew how to read or bies. write.

The Neo Lao Hakest Patriotic Front and the revolutionary administration attach great importance to organizing literacy classes for the people, and first of all, for young men and women.

In snite of frequent air raids by the U.S. and its benchmen, the people in the province have won through many difficulties to attend classes regularly.

many villages, not a single opened for mothers with be-

In many cases, young men and women bring books with them not to stop learning even while belping the fight

Over the past six months the educational service in the province has trained 186 teachers to give a push to the literacy campaign in the mountain regions.

Remarkably enough, all people in the 15-45 age group in Na Bon and Sop Nan vil-Many evening classes have lages have become literate.

VETERAN OF VIET NAM TELLS OF MILITARY BRUTALITY

BRASS POLICY KILLS VIETNAMESE AND G.I.S

(YOU'RE EXPENDABLE)

N May, 1967 I was assigned to Duc Co, west of Pleiku and near the Cambodian cordon search of a Vietnamborder, as place consisting mainly of a Vietnamese village, a U.S. Special Forces camp and two artillery batteries, all crowded within one perimeter. Beside my bunker was a ramshackle quanset hut used as a "hospital" for the Vietnamand saw a few patients on bare bunks just lying there unattended. Medicine for them amounted to aspirins and band-aids. One of the patients was a seventeen-year-old girl suffering from hepatitis, which she'd contracted from bad water. A few days later she died. Why

hadn't she been properly treated and her life saved? It's evident the Brass didn't care. I was angry. A few weeks before. howitzers and 175 m.m. guns thoroughly shell an "enemy" underground hospital all one

day and night. Yet according to Washing-ton we're in Vietnam to help the Vietnamesa. he Vietnamese. such a purpose. The Brass Later I was engaged in a can't afford to lose a Labrador

ese village, a routine occur-rence. Bright and early the unsuspecting inhabitants were roused and herded like cattle into two separate groups at the edge of the village, one of men and hove, the other of women, girls, and babies. All day the search lasted, meager belongings strewn all over, yet the Brass found over, yet the Brass found nothing they were looking for. The villagers, including for The villagers, including old people and children, were not allowed to eat all day, nor was any other consideration given them. I saw an Army intelligence agent above his foot in the groin of one man. Villagers were intimidated.

The G.I.'s who are used as instruments of bretality against the braw Vietnameso are not given much consideration either by the Brass. A rank-and-file G.I. is considered expendable by the officer class. This was plainly demonstrated to no when a guy from my home town was used as tracker and point man into a dangerous area instead of the team which was trained specifically for

retriever nor a broom, both of which are non-expendable.
The blood and guts of G.I.'s
and Vietnamese alike are
strewn all over the little raking in the bloody profits and listen on their color tubes to reports of the slaughter and the Brass gloat over falsi-fied successes and plan future battles with companies and battalions of G.I.'s and Vietnamese as chessmen.

Military Intelligence called other day and tried to intim idate me with certain references to my wife. Many other G.I.'s have been called in by M.I. It's high time for us rank-and-file G.I.'s to say enough of this blood and intimidation and demand our human rights.

ON WITH OUR G.I.

SP 5 Robert A.: Lemay RA 1146 22 90 B Btry 1st Bn, 18th Arty Fort Sill, Oklahoma

(From The Bond, the Servicemen's

Why Did He Die?

imagine that I''

his canteen where it should be on his belt. But instead. his hand only touches a wet sticky mass that he knows is part of his body. The pain is unbearable. He stops with a groan and lies still It seems darker, colder How long will it go on like this, he questions... and

HE hound meeting in adjourned. The men in the expensive suits stand up, start out now, talking, laughing.

er WELFV 200

... ves. a little tired." one is saying, "We've got to have law and order. Insurance rated going up... bad for business ... and now there's this teouble with the Army. Kids don't want to go over and fight for us the may

TO THE READER

We are aware that there to much come for imbuous. ment in the wording of our baber. We abolowing for this shortcoming and highly appreciate all your suggestions as they will help us to serve you more officiently in future.

VIET NAM COURIER

though every movement their fathers did. Even talking the severed arteries of his hurts, he tries again to find about a union in the Army - mangled body and, with the rush of blood, the life that kept his brain alive to HE young soldier's last pain and hope, fades and

movement has brought a dies. fresh flow of blood from And he never knew why.

Caodaists Fight...

destroying hundreds of hectares of crop land and gardens. In the flush of their Spring victories and activated by a deep hatred for the enemy, the Caodaists took vigorous protest actions against the crimes of the American agtwenty or thirty thousand people who brought with them exhibits showing the barbar-ity of the district and provincial puppet authorities and asked the Holy Sea to use its influence to get damages for families who had suffered losses in life or in property. Funerals of the victims were staged with the participation staged with the participation of religious dignitaries and hundreds of pupils in mourning. At first the province head tried to intimidate the demonstrators but in face of their solldarity he had to admit his guilt and indemnity

These fierce and fruitful efforts gave a strong impulse to the Caodaists' morale and mettle. They deployed their armed forces to hit dipectly at the American aggressors and their lackeys. The "Can Dai National Unified Army" was recently set up at Tay Ninh under the command of Major Huynh Thanh Mung who called on all Cao Dai dignitaries and believers to dignitaries and believers to rise up against the enemy and on the Caodaist youth to try to see the right path and per-form their part in the struggle against the U.S. aggressors for national salvation and refuse to serve as cannon fodder for the eneme.

In the course of their ac-tions, the Caodaist got a better acquaintance with the South Viet Nam N.F.L. They said, "If it was not for the Liberation troops, the Americans and quislings would have destroyed our Holy Sea and killed a great number of us. Only the N.F.L. is strong and wise enough to defeat the aggressors, wrest back in-dependence and give land to

the enemy.

Anecdotes on P.L.A.F.

N their recent attacks on South Viet Nam towns and cities, the P.L.A.F. fighters' behaviour deeply impressed the townsfolk. Here below are some anecdotes:

THE JACKET OF A P.L.A.F. FIGHTER

Old T. lost consciou because of a bomb blast in a U.S. raid on Tra in a U.S. raid on Fra Kha, in the suburb of Bac Lieu. The people who were taking her to the hospital were intrigued by a purse made of a soldier's jachet dangling at her vide. After she came to she said in a moving voice, to those who wanted to know its

seek cover, saying, 'You'll get killed. The fire is spreading fast.'
"I looked anxiously at the flames which were creeping in. He knowingly said to me, Go into the shelter, I'll

look after your things."
"When I had been taken house and took out, together with some furniture, all my money and jewellery which he wrapped up in his jacket and tied to my waist. Before run-ning to another house which was burning, he gave me a piece of advice. Don't leave cover until the bombing is

"If it were not for him, you see, I'd have toil my life and all my belongings too."

THE YANKEES KINDLE THE FIRE. THE LIBERATION FIGHTERS PUT IT QUT 4

T HE Liberation fighters ewarmed into Vinh Long town from all sides. A-larmed, the governor of the province ashed U.S. troops and puppet Division No 21 to come to his rescue and even to burn down the town as it was then "occupied by Viet Cong."

moured cars and tankers drove in and sprayed petrol on the houses along the streets. Chop-pers fired incendiary shells on the houses, setting all of them

Our fighters could not control their anger. They at once set up resistance-pochets and and said in a trembling voice fought off the armoured cars, "The Yankees and puppe roagns off ina armoured cars, "The Yankees and puppet choppers and enemy footnem" soldiers set five to our houses, for other units to axinguish you put it out. How nice of the five.

American and outpost saldiers were trying to burn dwitt-ing houses when they were mown down by our men. Some roudy soldiers who were caught in the act of pilfering goods of the Xuan Loi grocer

The M. 113 armoured cars were destroyed in Phan Boi Chau strest, In another street a downed helicopter was burn-ing, its flames rising many metres high. While fighting the enemy our fighters doused the five with mater, earth and sand. Others led old people and children to safety. An old man

WE NEVER TAKE A NEEDLE OR A LENGTH OF THREAD FROM THE PEOPLE

THE fire touched off by in a safe place, our men the Yanhess was operading to the Quang Minh fire. Then they gave back to radio abop, H.T. street, Ben the owner what they had caused. rushed in and asked the shop-owner to open the door so that they could help him put out the fire. The man wave the 11th. The man unvered, fearing that comething should be stolen. The fire grow wild and the shelling continued unabated. Afraid of loxing all his property, the owner grudg-ingly opened the door.

After having put all the 300 radio sats and some valuables

"I apologize for having doubted your kindness," the shopowner said, deeply moved.
"Now please take each a transistor set as a somemie."

"We fight the enemy to "We light the enomy to protect you. We swouldcomey lighters move take a needle or a length of thread from the people." Then, our men rushed to another blazing hosses, leaving the skopourer to rue his past thoughts on P.L.A.F. lichter.

ON THE LARGE SOUTHERN FRONT

agencies, a U.S.-puppet position North of the city was plastered by the P.L.A.F. infantry.

North of Highway He S, close to the D.M.Z. at the

Military Operations

- * South of the D.M.Z., 900 Adverse Troops Killed or Wounded, and 27 Armoured Cars and 20 Planes and Helicopters Destroyed or Shot Down in the First-11 Days of October.
- * A Battalion C.P. Destroyed, 2 Companies and 2 Platoons of the U.S. Forces Decimated Northwest of Saigon on Oct. 7 and 8.
- * Intense Activity of Patriotic Artillerymen against Many Enemy Positions on the Whole Territory.
- . Heavy Enemy Losses Inflicted by Guerilla Warfare.

NORTHWEST of Saigon, the P.I.A.F. continue to hit hard at enemy troops, especially paratroopers, and have pounded several adverse positions, while in the Mekong Delta, the generalls have increased their actions, especially in the provinces of My The other they have repeatedly pumped artitlery fire into military targets in the provincial capital.

In the coastal provinces of Central Trung Bo, to the North-Northwest of Saigns, the enemy leases ground Than Dun itse the Country leases ground Than the Country leases of the Country leases ground Than the Country leases ground another artifield in Na Trang.

Farther North close to the D.M.Z., 900 enemy soldiers, mostly U.S. marines, were put out of action in the first to days of October, North of Highway No. 9. Generilla warfare in the dissantian spurs of Quang Tri and Thus Talian provinces in the period from Sept. 10 to Oct. 8 inflicted on the enemy casualties estimated at nearly 500 mem, most of them GPs.

SAIGON AREA AND MEKONG IDELTA

THE P.L.A.F. successfully attacked many enemy that the many enemy that the property of the pro

vessels.

On Oct. 7 and 8, about 50km Northwest of Saigon, in the province of Tay Nußs, elements of the U.S. rost Air Cavalry Division were fiercely ungaged on many occasions at Loo Bung, loosing a battalion C.P., a company and 2 platoons with the company and 2 platoons when the company decimated.

decimated.

In the hame province, a pupper paratroopa battalion intercepted during a looting operation at 8en Dink (20km South-Southeast of Tay Ninh) suffered more than one hundred casualties.

Southeast of Saigon, on the Long Tas river, one of the main sea channels, a 10,000ton cargoship was heavily damaged by patriotic gunners, 25km Southeast of the city.

25km Southeast of the city.

The P.L.A.F. artillery was very active in this area and pumped a devastating fire into: a U.S. artillery position at Glong Loa (zikm Northwest of Saigon) on Oct. 4, putting 130 G.I.*a out of action and destroying or damaging 6 cannons and heavy

mortars, 3 vehicles and a warehouse'; the puppet 7th Division H,Q. and other targets on Oct. to and 3 in several districts rose up against local tyrants and hoisted a N.F.L. dag atop a hoisted of N.F.L. dag atop a signal camp; the Hieu Thim sub-sector H,Q. at Go Dus (3xhm Southeast of Tay Ninh) on Oct. 13; and the next of the Northeast of Saigon.

COASTAL PROVINCES TO THE NORTH-NORTHEAST OF SAIGON

G. 1.41 PMONG Press Agency also related that in
the Dn Nang sector
between Oct. 4 and 6 the
enemy lost some 100 killed
or wounded and 7 planes and
helicopters shot down around
Theony Duc. On Oct. 1s,
Western news agencies reported violent onsets by the patriots in hand-to-laxed
constant or chains sent in
on boats on columns sent in
one of the present of the control of the concost server.

postin. Mase Man helicopter bane, Svathesat of Da Nang, came under shelling again on Oct. 8 and sustained serious losses. A similar situation sairfield where 18 airriefs yet of the sairfield where 18 airriefs yet of the sairfield where 18 airriefs yet which was a similar sairfield where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs yet where 18 airriefs yet with a sairfield yet airriefs where 18 airri

ryth parallel, some 60 combats were reported between CeL. Yand II, ischelding an CeL. Yand III, ischelding an armound column sear Cen Then in which 90 G.L's were killed and y semoored cars from the 10 G.L's were killed and y semoored cars in this 11-day period amounted to nearly 900 men (including more than 600 Americans) and armoured cars destroyed, op planes aid helicopters shot down and y motor launches and vessels suck or burnt.

GUERILLA WARFARE BLEEDS THE ENEMY

WHITE
INIS week's bulletin strikingly featured a step-up
of geefills warfare on
the whole territory of South
Viet Nam. Guerillas and
regional troops harased the
coneny without respite, causing him important, though
one of the control of the control
Thus, from Spet. 17
to Oct. 5, in the 3 Mekorg

Dalts provinces of Tra. Vish. Vish. Vish Long and Ha Tien, they chalked up 400 enemy troops put out of a cettom and 4 combat launches and war word with the combat launches and war worth acting is that in flighting off enemy raids on Pha Quoe Island in the Gall wounded 6 American and 56 pappet troops on Sept. 20. In Ca Chi district, widely known warfars, between Oct. 1 and 8, guerillas of 3 communes, some 30 km Northwest of a see soldiers and brought down one helicopter.

Ta Quang Yri province, South Viet Nam's morthermoset. It Quang Yri province, South Viet Nam's morthermoset. It is the grant of Cio Lish and Cam Lo districts fought 280 battles in the 3rd quarter of this year, killing of wounding 1,500 cnew troops (including 1,300 Gi's), destroying or danaging 11, military vehicles and province of the control of the province of the control of the control province of the control of the con



U.S. tanks destroyed in Tay Ninh province

CAODAISTS FIGHT U.S. AND PUPPETS

VTER the failure of Can Yuong — an anti-French movement, at the end movement, at the end movement, at the end to the state of the state

were swollen by the working peasantry following the bloody repression of 1930. Its following which runs to about 1.2 million lives scatteringly in all provinces of Nam Bo, while its Holy Sea is at Tay Ninh.

The Cao Dai military force about 15,000 string was split up in 1958 after Nep Dish Diem hadstarted his anti-religious sect war. A number of the his of 1978 section 1978 and 1978 section 1

On October 12, 1967, 20,000 Caodaists demonstrated in front of the Tay Ninh Holy Sea against house eviction and land grabbing by the Yankees and quislings. This successful action marked a great turning point in the Caodaist movement.

In the general attack and concerted uprisings early concerted uprisings early concerted to the concerted uprising early concerted to the concerted uprising and dichard thange in order to wrest back their right as masters of the

land.

On August 18, 19 and 20, 1958, with planes, camous and toxic chemicals the enemy laid waste the fertile and populated areas in Tay Ninh province and around the Holysen. They dropped incendiary bombs and fired rockets on Long Hoa market, causing heavycivilian casualties, burning hundreds of houses and

(Continued page 7)